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UNION SQUARE THEATER.—"Isos Michel."

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FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1876.

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THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-Negotiations were pending in order to == C. E. & A. modify the Suez Canal dues. Dixon of Liverpool failed, with liabilities amounting to \$3,500,000. The Elbe and Danube have overflowed, submerging large districts, === Vinalet, the Carlist Minister of War, is "interned" at Bayonne, France, - M. Dufaure became formally head of the French Cabinet.

DOMESTIC .- The State Assembly ordered the Brooklyn Retrenchment bill to a third reading. Several wagon trains of miners are on the way to the Black Hills. \_\_\_\_ A sheping car was wrecked and burned near Wallingford Station, Vi., and Mr. Bissel, proprietor of the Sherman House, Chicago, and his son burned to death, - Gen. Babcock was acquitted at St. Louis, and was congratulated by telegrams from all over the country. The Adrian Car Company is bankrupt; liabilities \$160,000; assets \$94,000. = Forty-two clerks have been discharged from the Pension Office for lack of sufficient appropriations.

CONGRESS .- In the Senate a lively debate took place over excluding trespassers from the Black Hills; the Senate was in favor of to doing; Mr. Hamilton of Texas presented a new Texas Pacific bill. === In the House, the only debate was about the Memphis Custom-house; the appropriation fo It was finally cut down from \$600,000 to \$400,000; enlogies of the late Mr. Starkweather were spoken

CITY AND SUBURBAN,-The Plymonth Church Advisory Council was dissolved, after sustaining Plymouth Church in its discipline and providing for the appointment of a scandal bureau to investigate charges against Mr. Beecher. \_\_\_\_ At the anniversary meeting of the State Charities Aid Association Charles O'Conor made an address, and the various committees reported on pauperism, out-door relief, hospitals, etc. : The Chamber of Commerce reuffirmed its faith in bard money. — Gold, 114,
11378, 11334. Gold value of the legal-tender dollar at the close, 87910 cents.

THE WEATHER .- The Government report predicts slondy and warmer weather. ..... In this city yesterday the day was cold and blustering; thermom-Mer, 13°, 19°, 16°.

The Cabinet crisis is not past, but it appears less imminent than during last week. Leading Republicans have heard from the country as to what will be the consequence if Mr. Bristow is compelled to retire. Their just fears are likely to have some influence in the councils of the White House.

Since she became a stockholder in the Suez Canal, Great Britain has taken a lively interest in that enterprise, and learned more about It than she had in the preceding six years. As at least eight out of every eleven vessels which pass through the canal carry her flag she is deeply interested in having the dues reduced, and is now renewing her efforts in that direction.

M. Dufaure, who has formally succeeded the unpopular M. Buffet as head of the French Ministry, has been in public life since 1834. and has always been faithful to the popular enuse. He is an enlightened statesman, who will discourage socialistic schemes without employing despotic means. The readiness with which President MacMahon has recognized the national will in this matter is creditable to his sagacity, and affords promise that he is re-solved to ment the title of the "honest Mar-

At one of the largest meetings ever held by the New-York Chamber of Comnerce, our leading merchants yesterday recorded their full belief in hard money. There was only one

twenty years.

The ripples of excitement in the Advisory Council during previous sessions smoothed down yesterday to a perfect calm as it completed its work and adjourned. Plymouth Church should be well satisfied with the resolutions, which sustain its positions and acts throughout, even according praise for thoroughness to the Investigating Committee of 1874. The "Scandal Bureau" is however to be organized, and five distinguished Congregationalists are to have the flood poured into their ears during a session of sixty days: they have our sympathies. Mr. Beecher delivered the farewell address with his usual eloquence, and handshakings and good-byes closed the Council.

THE ACQUITTAL OF GEN. BARCOCK. The country is to be most heartily congratulated on the acquittal of Gen. Babcock. It would have been an almost intolerable mortification to every patriotic American if the private secretary of the President of the United States had been found guilty of conspinncy to defraud the revenue, and none will be more sincerely glad that we have escaped this shame than those who are politically opposed to the present Administration. The indictment has been submitted to the severest legal tests. No one can complain that the court was biased in Gen. Babcock's favor, or that the prosecution was inefficient, or that the jury were prepossessed. There are some points apon which the evidence ought to have been fuller, but it has been an eminently fair trial, ending in a satisfactory result. The guilt of the great Whisky Conspiracy has blasted hundreds of homes, rained fair reputations, and day by day fresh evidence of its enermous extent has come to light, until men have been tempted to believe that no officer of the Government came within its reach without being corrupted. But at the entrance of the White House the scandal has been met and turned back. Thank heaven the taint does not go that far. The evidence before the jury in St. Louis

ought to have prepared the public for the verdict which has been rendered; and yet it must be confessed that a disagreement or a conviction was what most people-looked for. For this uncharitable expectation Gen. Babcock may blame himself. His behavior has been a miracle of imprudence. He publicly protested his desire to be examined as a witness, and privately implored his friends to keep him from being called. He proclaimed his instant readiness to explain the suspicious telegrams, but strained every nerve to avoid any explanation, and used every legal technicality to keep these telegrams from being brought into the trial at all. The convicted chiefs of the St. Louis Ring were his intimate friends. He was in secret correspondence with one of them after the disclosures were made. His correspondence with another, during the time when the frauds were at their hight and investigations were beginning, was of the most compromising character. It does not seem to have occurred to him that th private secretary of the President of the United States cannot afford to associate with suspicious characters. His friendships have always laid bim open to censure. He stood by when the District King was robbing the Government, and they used him in the consummation of some of their frauds. The chief spirits of that band of vulgar and pretentious rogues were his intimates, and he called them very good fellows. spoken of by his military comrades; he He was a good officer in the army; he is well certainly not lacking in shrewdness; and yet he is the friend of Joyce, McDonald, and Shepherd. The ties that bound him to the Whisky Ring were so close that when he was brought to trial as their accomplice he felt obliged to keep back as much of his correspondence with them as the law would allow him to conceal, and to risk his reputation for the sake of his liberty. It is not surpris- fort and spiked every cannon and musket, ing that under these circumstances there has been a general disposition, outside the court. to exaggerate the strength of the testimony against him. It is a great piece of good for-

Gen. Babcock however may plead in extennation of his imprudence that he has been no more reckless than the President. Keeping bad company is the besetting sin of Gen. Grant's administration. The most disreputable people are privileged guests at the White House and favorites in official circles. The whole civil service naturally adjusted itself long ago to the low tone established at the capital, and so we have had during the past six or seven years a prevalence of rascally or dubious practices, in high places and in low, which makes an American blush for his country's fame and burn with indignation at her pilfering servants. We have had an unbroken series of scandal, scandal, scandal, besmearing almost every department of the Government, and it has long seemed inevitable that the White House itself should be involved in the disgrace. If Gen. Grant shall be aroused by this bitter lesson to the need of a nicer sense of propriety, a stricter regard for the character of his appointees and associates, and a realization of the responsibilities which rest so lightly on his shoulders, he may save himself and his country from a much | Henry C. Bowen, crammed to the mazzle with greater shame in future. We shall be better able to judge whether he has learned the true lesson of the Babcock trial when we se whether he is emboldened by it to the madness of trying to drive Secretary Bristow from office. The Secretary has honestly and ably protected the revenue, has proscented and trouble him so much as the danger of being convicted a number of the Whisky thieves, and let alone. Nothing vexed him like the has certainly had ample reason for the suspicions which led to the prosecution of Gen. Babcock. Let us see whether the country is last summened before the Examining Comto be insulted by an attempt to punish him mittee of Plymouth Church and requested to for doing his duty.

tune that the jury have been able to take a

more reasonable view of the case than the

ARMING OUR ENEMIES. From an official return made to the House of Representatives a few days since, in response to a resolution of inquiry from that body, we learn that the total amount of gold coin and builion contained in the various treasuries of the United States at the time of the old general allegation of Mr. Beecher's infithe report was only \$54,913,000. Since then over three millions in gold coin have been exported, so that the amount to-day must be somewhat less. All the readers of THE TRIB-UNE may not be aware that this sum of \$55,-000,000, or less, is the whole available stock of gold in the country, outside of the

experience of the Bank of England to show that resumption, when it comes, will be attended, for some years at least, by an increase of hoarding rather than the dispersion of existing hoards. It will not be safe to count on any aid from pocket pieces and bureau drawers in maintaining specie payments from and after 1879, if that indeed is the time when they are to be inaugurated. These \$55,000,000 include between \$25,000,-000 and \$35,000,000 which are held against gold certificates. These certificates are private property, and constitute more than 90 per cent of the specie reported by the banks. They are in constant use for the payment of customs and the settlement of such other business as is now carried on upon a specie basis, which in this city is of considerable importance. When gold is exported these certificates are presented at the Sub-Treasury. and the coin is then transferred from the vaults of the Government to the strong-room of some British steamer.

With only \$55,000,000 of gold in the United

States treasuries it is obvious that there cannot be any lasting resumption. About forty years ago, when the Eank of England was paying its notes on demand, William Cobbett in a time of political excitement caused about \$15,000,000 to be drawn out of the Bank by means of an article in his Political Register. No notes of less than twenty-five dollars were then in use. If five dollar notes had been in use in place of sovereigns, Cobbett's a peal would unquestionably have produced very serious consequences -- probably nothing less than a panie and the suspension of specie payments. There is no institution in the United States with anything like the credit of the Bank of England, and there are few individuals so absolutely destitute as not to have a dollar, or two dollar, or five dollar bill in their possession. These small bills ought to be abolished. Silver coin should take the place of the ones and twos, and the five dollar gold piece should be substituted for the note of that denomination. The French are now withdrawing all notes below twenty dollars, the Germans have placed the line still higher up, and in England and Wales there is no paper under twenty-five dollars. The advantages of using com for small payments are very great. The failure of Cobbett's attempt to produce a panie is a case in point. The hostility which many Western people show toward the National banks may be traced back to the losses which men of small means have sustained from being holders of the small bills of broken banks. The use of small bills is about as wise at it would be to arm our fortiacations with wooden guns. It does very well for peace, but in time of war the guns are worthless. Some of our Washington philosophers are of opinion that the greenback was of great use to us in the war. The only real service which the greenbacks did us was to enable the Government to get hold of the specie which they displaced. If mother war should break out to-morrow the issue of greenbacks could not be of the slightest advantage, be use there is no more coin to displace. ing greenbacks would do us no more good than issuing assignats did the French revolutionists or printing Confederate notes did the

In France the issue of Bank of France notes was of service in conducting the war and paying the indemnity for the simple reason that there were hundreds of millions of specie to displace. The Bank of France, which is acting in this business as a branch of the French Covernment, is now drawing back those hundreds of millions of coin, and in so doing it making the most effective preparation for war. By leaving our currency a solid mass of paper stock we are preparing for the utter destruction of our finances, should a great war suddealy come upon us. Talk of the mismanagement of Secretary Robeson or Secretary Bel knap-why, if they burned every ship and they could not leave us more defenseless than Congress is doing by keeping our currency in its present shape.

These, then, are the elements of weakness which would disable us from fighting on even terms with any great nation which used real money: First, we have only \$55,000,000 of gold coin in the Treasury, which is less than we had three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, or ten years ago. Secondly, we have nothing of value but a little brouze and nickel in use among the people as money. Every paper dollar we issued would only add to the depreciation already existing, and the fighting qualities of the greenback, of which the policians talk so much, would be precisely equal to the floating qualities of an anchor. Mr. Kelley would equip our ship of state with lifepreservers of pig-iron; nay, more, he would trap a pig to the back of every mariner, to sink him in spite of himself.

MR. BOWEN BREAKS LOOSE.

The spectacle of the Bowen family breaking out of Mr. Halliday's parlor, and fleeing from the violence of "Mr. Beecher's mintons," with shouls to the reporters to come and take notice of the outrage upon their personal liberty, must have been edifying and exhibitating in the highest degree. It has been popularly supposed for several years that Mr. an overcharge of information, was waiting impatiently for somebody to touch him off. He has been cautioning all Brooklyn to beware of the explosion, and daring Plymouth Church to come near him with the lighted match of investigation. Nothing appeared to fear that he might not be compelled to break silence. When accordingly he was at put into plain English the accusations of which he was currently believed to be the author, and to indicate at the same time the names of witnesses and the particulars of time and place by which his charges could be substantiated, the public certainly had a right to expect some interesting developments. But Mr. Bowen, according to all reports, did nothing but repeat delity based upon statements made to him by persons whose names he would not disclose. That was all he had to tell; and when the Committee proposed to ask a few questions,he broke loose and ran.

Broke loose and ran, with an agility and strength quite surprising in a men of his years,

to extinguish the legal-tender issues within hoarded now will stay hoarded. We have the at his coat-tails, and continually not catching them. When Mr. Bowen disappeared in his own hallway, the front door was shut hard, and the reporter, out of breath, sat down on the steps, where he was soon joined by two or three score of his professional associates, and a prolonged demonstration was made upon the bell-handle. All this was a sight to see; but we are in-

clined to think that the most interesting exhi-

bition of the evening must have been presented by the Plymouth Committee at the precise moment when Mr. Bowen, having darted through the back parlor, went scudding down the entry. There stood Mr. S. V. White guarding the key of the front parlor, which he had just turned in the lock. There stood Mr. Shearman, with open mouth, from which had just issued the useless mandate, "Mr. Bowen, you will not be permitted to "leave." There sat Mr. Beecher, "behind the door, yawning." There were half a dozen pillars of the church falling over one another in haste to bar the rear, just about a halfminute too late. And outside rose the noise of the escape, with the voices of the young Bowens calling to the reporters to come on, -an invitation whose consequences the Committee probably knew how to appreciate. If the expression on the faces of the Committee could have been caught at that moment and interpreted, it would doubtless have told of a rising suspicion that they had been sold. Mr. Bowen had been playing with them, precisely as he had played for years with the rest of the public. He never meant to tell them anything. He never mean to spoil his secret by divulging it. Ha fured them on to give him the authoritative invitation which he had so long wanted; and having got it he made a damaging and exas perating allegation which no man could prove because he withheld the clear, and no man could disprove because it embraced no definite particulars. He seduced Flymouth Church into giving him this opportunity, and then he darted out the back door. That was the result which the Committee had the satisfaction of contenplacing, and they could not help feeling a the same time that they had given it the greatest possible celat by making egregious bols of themselves. The next time "Mr. Beccher's minions" try to lock up Mr. Bowen they will not make the mistake of underestimating the suppleaces of his revered

"ON ANY SUBJECT WHATEVER." During an animated general conversation which took place in the House of Representaives a few days since, Mr. Hoar "desired to inquire if it was not a well settled rule of the House, that a centleman receiving the permission of the House to make a statement, is entitled to speak an hour on any subject whatever?" The Speaker pro tem eplied: "That seems to have been the usage. The present occupant of the clear thinks that the privilege might be somewhat restrained with benefit to the progress of basiness in the House." Sagacious Occupant of the Chair! We should think so! Yet even he uses one more word than is necessary. Why present occupant? Did the gentleman ever se an occupant who was not present?

It appears that the opportunity of making 'a statement" is "a privilege." It involves, therefore, a certain degree of confidence in the good breeding and the good sense of the mem ber to whom it is accorded. To obtain the ear of the House for one purpose estensibly, and then to keep it for another, is neither polite, nor, should we think, wise. A member playing his little came too often might find his privdeges suddenly cut off. It is understood when a gentleman rises to make "a statement" that he is dilating with some personal grievance. Some new-paper correspondent has been misrepresenting him. Some reporter has put words anto his mouth which he never uttered. His character for public or private virtue has been assailed. Something has personally burt his feelings. A sympathe ic House says, "Out "with it!" "Let us have it if it takes an "hour!" Then he makes a speech "on any subject whatever." The House is defranded of its time. The Congressional Record is deranded of its space. The nation is defrauded of its money. There is fraud all 'round.

"Entitled to speak for an hour on any sub ject whatever?" Really Mr. Hoar should not have put that idea into the heads of gentle men who already find it hard to stick for five minutes to any topic! Before we know it somebody may be delivering a sermon on revivals, a fecture on astronomy, a disquisition pon intellectual philosophy, a treatise on philology, or an oration upon the comparative merits of the allogathic and homeopathic medical practice. The besetting vice of the House is garrulity, and the sin of its debates a want of method. We have had speeches enough on "any subject whatever." Let us have a hitle flence, broken only by Yeas and Nays, for 'the benefit of the business."

BELF FROM THE WEST.

Since the hard times made themselves felt n every household, innumerable plans have been proposed to enable us to live both comfortably and cheaply, the basis of all being economy. "If you have not money to buy good clothes and food, buy a poorer quality if you have not money enough to do that, do without. Dress yourself in skins and live on locuses, but keep out of debt." All of which is reasonable, but not cheering. The careful housewife finds it not easy to give poor fare to her growing boys and girls, because she cannot afford to pay the exorbitant prices demanded for the good wholesome food which they ought to have. It may be good discipline for them to wear coarse clothes, but no moral or physical virtue follows a course of feeding on the refuse of the market. Especially is this the case with meat; and no mother is likely to perceive the eternal fitness of economy which condemns us all to stinting and saving this necessary of life while the butchers wax fat in flesh and funds, and sport diamond solitaires over their blocks and cleavers. Some bold experimenters during the present

nonth have tried to change this condition of affairs in Philadelphia. They buy the best class of cattle in Chicago, kill there, and bring the dressed meat to the Philadelphia markets in ice-packed cars kept at a temperature be low 35°. The meat is sold directly to the consumers (not the butchers) at a reduction of 34 per cent on the usual price. It is of the finest grain and quality, and is in every respect superior to the flesh of cattle brought on dress on the advantages of specie payments, and arged getting rid of the greenbacks by taking and withdrawing them for duties on the advantages. Whatevar gold is least not as and cooked—a scheme which is calculated.

The this existence. Whatevar gold is least will in its existence. Whatevar gold is least not green and usual cooked—a scheme which is calculated.

The this experiment that make trilling addone are their pounds. The pursuing continue that in a fortnight's time the butchers, who were preparing to raise their probably and that in a fortnight's time the butchers, who were preparing to raise their probably and the first pendent planted himself in the way, like the centernial, have been forced to reduce them is always been a good deal of skep-timent. There has always been a good deal of skep-timent that in a fortnight's time the butchers, who were preparing to raise their probably and the first pendent planted himself in the way, like butchers, who were preparing to raise their probably and the prospect of the cennal, have and the first pendent planted himself in the way, like butchers, who were preparing to raise their probably and the first pendent planted himself in the way, like butchers, who were preparing to raise their probably and the prospect of the cennal, have and the first pendent planted himself in the way, like butchers, who were preparing to raise their probably and the first pendent planted himself in the way, like butchers, who were preparing to raise their probably and the first pendent planted himself in the way, like butchers, who were preparing to raise their probably and the first pendent planted himself in the way, like butchers, who were preparing to raise their probably and the first pendent planted himself in the way, like butchers, who were preparing to raise their probably and the first pendent planted himself in the way, like butchers, who were preparing to raise their probably and the first pendent planted himself in the way, like butchers, who were preparing to raise their the hoof from the West in overheated cars,

be furnished at a fair profit to the seller and at something less than ruin to the buver. There is no reason why one class of trades-

men alone should continue to reap the undue advantage given them by the war. Beef, mutton, every kind of meat and poultry supplied to the retail markets in New-York, command the same price to a penny which they did thirteen years ago; while in Chicago the cost of not only meat but all kinds of provisions averages about one-third of that in the Eastern markets. The only problem to be solved is that of transportation at reasonable rates. We have heard of much vague scheming among the Grangers of the West concerning trains to be run to New-York and Philadelphia, bringing meat in Winter and vegetables in Sun me , direct from the producer to the consumer, without the interposition of any middlemen. Why should not these schemes be tried at least? The experiment in Philadelphia, where the butcher in Chicago is the importer and vender in the Eastern market, is a significant proof of what can be done. in reducing prices by dispensing with agents. Much of the success of this trial doubtless depended on the fact that it was first favored by the wealthier classes, and therefore promptly tollowed by those to whom economy is more necessary and more likely to be looked upon as a disgrace. There is no reason why it should not be tried here, or why the father of a family in New-York should pay half his week's salary for the tough breakfast beef, while our Quaker neighbors rejoice in tender sirloins at twenty cents per pound.

THE GROWTH OF PAUPERISM.

The meeting of the State Charities Aid Association, held last night, gave a pleasant opportunity for Mr. Charles O'Conor to demonstrate his restored health by delivering the opening address as the presiding officer. Mr. Choate's address was also of marked interest. But the feature of this meeting whi h will attract most attention is that it furnishes a summary of the condition of our poor up to the present hour. Being an annual meeting and embracing the whole State in its scope, its reports bring together the entire field of pauperism. From these we can judge how greatly it has increased within the past two or three years; how it has penetrated to classes hitherto free from it; and what means may be necessary to prevent its further extension.

That the country has been overrun with tramps since the beginning of business depression, is palpable enough; but whether these were in the main men willing to work and merely thrown out of emplayment, or lazy vagrants that failed to gain support from the usual charities of our freelanded citizens, was somewhat an open question. Some light is thrown upon this by the figures furnished last night. Of the 25,000 homeless people given lodgings last January in this city. not more than 1,000 were of the utterly vagrant class known as "revolvers." One-fourth of the applicants were women, and it may be safely premised that a very large proportion of these had been accustomed honestly to earn their support. A significant fact more thirteen out of twenty-four tramps were of American birth. The professional beggar, as is well known, is rarely or never born in this country. Three-fourths of these applicants for relief were in the prime of life. The number of young mendicants has increased enermously. With such facts before us it is evident that vigorous measures will be needed to stem the increasing tide of purperism. The recommendations of the reports on this point deserve special attention. They point out that our present modes of relief are largely wasteful and inefficient; and legislation and active organized work are necessary, as well as a change of methods.

Mr. Charles Nordhoff relates at somewhat greater length in The Herald of yesterday the same story as to the manner in which Attorney-General Pierre pont's letter (warning Whisky Ring criminals that they need expect no lentoney whether they helped the Government unravel the mysterics of the old editorially in its issue of the 23d. We did not nake the statements without ample proof, and we are glad to find so capable an observer reaching the same conclusions from different evidence. The fact s thoroughly established that this letter, which, as he Attorney General says, was made public only by a gross impropriety, could have been made public only himself or by his official chief, or by his confidenil clerk. Its only possible effect was to help the Whisky Ring, and so prevent any of its tools from testifying against Gen. Rabcock; and the use made of it was to put it directly into the hands of one of Gen. Babcock's lawyers, who promptly pub-

PERSONAL.

Mr. Henry W. Longfellow's health still con-Mr. Henry Watterson of The Louisville Courier-

our of is convalencing rapidly.

Mr. Ralph Waldo Emerson will deliver his new tecture in Concord, Mass., next Wednesday evening where he always lectures once during the year. He has betured in Boston once this Winter, and read a few times at private houses.

The Rev. D. Stuart Dodge, to whose effifeet management as Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements so much of the success of the Moody and station meetings is due, was compelled a lew days ago to sail for Cultornia with his revally vite. Disputches were received yestersby announcing their aste arrival at

Walt Whitman, in an interview with a corespondent of The Philadelphia Times, gave the following information in regard to his forthcoming book and his writings; "The book will be ready new in about two weeks. I am having it printed on my own account. None of the publishers will take my writings. Even when I send them a magazine article they always send it back. I was felling a friend the other day that I was beginning to grow proud of always having my writings sent back. My only way is to print the things myself or sent back. My only way is to print the things myself or have them printed in the newspapers. The short attleles sometimes make good things for the last columns of the different pare, to be set in small type; but it depends boot as much on the pressure of other matter as it does after oncil of the article whether it gets into a news-saper or not."

Mr. Edmund Yates gives this sketch of George Ellet in The London World: "A slight presence, of middle high, as the hight of women rose; a face some what long, whose every feature tells of intellectual power, lightened by the perpetual play of changing ex pression; a voice of most sympathetic compass and rich ness; a manner full of a grave sweetness, uniformly gen the interest taken in ordinary and obscure things and ies trivial as to topics profound, and which is full of a humor—as, indeed, are her writings—that is redeemed a humor—as, indeed, are her writings—that is redeemed from saccusm by its ever-present sympathy; such as a rough and imperfect skeets of George Eitot, as she may be seen when she is occupied with her Sunday receptions in her pleasant heme lear Report's Park. For from strong in health, sho teels the effort of authorathy so severely, the integest which she takes in the development and the destiny of the creations of her brain, who might be better described as the generalizations from her own personal knowledge and experience, is so painfully and absorbingly deep, that she is unequal to the task of refing very generally or very much into society. So thereughly deep she think out her books, even to the structure of her sentences, before she commences to write them, that, unlike Dickens, though like Thackeray, her manuscript displays scarcely an erasure or a blot."

breath after ejaculating, "Oh, how shall I get that letter back!" w en a shrill voice trom the top gallery placed out; "Send for McGill!" It brought down the house. Considering its size the rag baby does make a prodigious noise. The Connecticut Democrats, however, investigated the upr ar and found it harmless The timorous politicians of the West will come to a simi

lar conclusion there, perhaps, if only they have the nerva The Indiana Republican resolutions were thus summed up by a hard-money critic at Indianepolis;
"We, the Republicans of Indiana, believing that specie
payments are a good thing, taken slowly and with busi-

ness caution, do hereby agree to lift ourselves by our boot straps at as early an occasion as may be agreeable." Senator Morton's Presidential prospects have not been brightened by the platform of the Indiana Republican Convention. The press of the party outside of Indiana is almost unanimous in declaring that the Na

tional platform must be in favor of hard money, and that

no candidate can be nominated who is tainted with The Democratic press of Indiana seems to be entirely united in refusing to indotse the nomination of Congressman Landers for Governor by the inflation convention. Some of them declare emphatically that the party convention will not accept Landers as a conbut will put up some other man-possibly Mr. Niblack or Mr. Holman.

It seems to be agreed that Senator Conkline is to have plain sailing in securing the delegation from this State. The Auburn Advertiser states on "entirely unquestionable authority," that both Gov. Morgan and congressman Wheeler are favorably disposed fowards noting a nomination, and that all is perfect harmony etween the parties named.

Now look out for a revision of the Presidential slate. The prophets who on the occurrence of any little incident which changes surface appearances are cock sure that now they know exactly who is to be the candidate, will all rush into the field declaring Bristow irreparably damaged by Babcock's acquittal, and Blaine and Morton immensurably aband. There are other prophets who maintain that the persistence of Gov. so gan's friends a New Yera means possible support for filatine instead of Conking, in case of an emergency which might make a choice between them necessary.

The assertion by Carl Schurz and others that Mr. Blaine's speech on the finances would have been more valuable had it been delivered hat Summer, calls forth this rejoinder from The Kennebee Journal : "The gist and general tone of Mr. Blaine's recent speech or the finances were given by Mr. B. in the Maine campaign prior to the September election, and before Mr. Schurz had returned from Europe to take part in the Ohio cam paign. Still more, if he will read the sixth resolution of the Maine Republican State Convention, which sa sembled June 15, months before Mr. Schurz made his Cincinnati speech on the finances, he may have occasion to revise his language as to the date of Mr. Blaine's declaration on the currency question. That reasoning the date of its indorsement by the Maine Republicans had Mr. Blaine's empiracie approval.

There is not entire harmony among the Pennsylvania Republicans on the question of a Harimant del egition. The Lancaster Express charges the State Committee with attempting to pack the delegation in Hart ranft's favor for this object: "They want to have the Pennsylvania delegation in the National Convention well in hand for the purpose of trading. Of course, they have no expectation whatever of the nomination of Gov. Hartrauft to the Presidency, but a delegation of their own choosing would be a handy toing to have in the Convention to be used as a trading capital to secure the promise of a Cabinet office, or a directions topology for one of the Ring's favorites. Hence we may look for a great deal of noise in the State Convention about Harbant and 'State point,' but it can all be whittle down to one single point of the best available trading capital."

They don't like "our favorite son" out in Kansas. Here is so good a Republican paper as The Atchison Champson saying of him: "If New York de sires to throw away her vote in easting a complimentary ballot for Roscoe, nobody will object. But it seems like country, so to speak, is not troubled with any overpower ing affection for the senior Somator from New York. He is too peacocky to suit the masses. He has brains, but he soars into the empyrean and stays there, higo above ordinary mortals. A man whose security of temper is destroyed, and whose digestion is seriously impaired because he gets a little und on his book, stands very little chance in this age of reaching the Presidency. And this is what troubles Counting. He is too persistently and promiseuously fluicky."

MUSIC.

THE THOMAS REHEARSAL. The fourth Symphony Concert, of which the public rehearsal was given yesterday afternoon, offers a rogramme of logical arrangement and yet of strong conand the second is devoted to Raff, who, though he is usually classed with the modern school, preserves a great deal of the spirit and method of the classical period. The Haydn Symphony with which the program the same which was played at the Central Park Garden on the last night of the last season, and we remember no other performance of it in New-York. The Mozart Con, earto which follows (Mr. William Mason being the pionist) is the charming No. 1 of the Breitkopf & Hilrtel edition Beethoven is represented by the great "Corrotagus overture. The Raff composition is a new Soite in the Hungarian Manner, which has recently been played for the first time in Berlin. It consists of five movements, "On the Plains"); a March ("At a Review of the Volu sers"), a Volkslied with variations; and a Finale (" Betore th Gzardas"-n national dance); and, though it con tains some reminiscences of Raff's previous works, yet it is a the whole so vigorous, so brightly colored, and so characteristic that it is sure to be received with high toyer. The interpretation vesterday, we need hardly says

PUB IC OPINION.

We notice that some bard-money papers

have begun cherrectically to refute Judge Kelley, but they may save themselves the trouble. They might as real try to refute a prima donna in an opera.—(The Nation. If the independent press had its way, it would whelm every antagonistic idea, opinion, or argument in that stave in which it buries every fair showing or smoot defense of the men or of the measures and politics t dislikes.—(symence Standard (tlep.) mest defense of the men or of the measures and political dtalkes.—(Syracuse Standard (Rep.) The babes in the wood were never half so

much had as Senator Thurman is in the weird forest of Ohlo finance. The tears unbiddlen start at the spectacle of the old man feeling around in a desporate effort to find bimaril.— Brooklyu Argus (Ind.)

The "bloody shirt" is fun for nobody but fools, for isnocent about, shed by political violence and bental prejudice, is not an annuaing spectacle, and such aloud has scaled into the earth to rise up before God in accusation of every county and township in the rebel states.—[Indiampolia Journal (Rep.)]

The story comes from Washington that Mr. Dawes is in favor of senator Boutwell for President. We have never placed Mr. Dewes in our catalogue of tools, tout he ought to know that Mr. B. is as duclar as folials. Casar, and we would like to learn what other graverant he proposes to raisack for a candidate in case Massachusetts fails to respond—(Boston Heraid (Int.)).

What we have to fear now is that Mr. Bris-What we have to fear now is that Mr. Bristow may be sufficiently disgusted, or made sufficiently unconfortable, to cause that to redge, and thus are the President the responsibility of dismissing blue. We sincerely trust that he will not in any moment of weakness or irritation be betreyed into any such want of fidelity to the public interests as this would so.

The greatest need of the present administration is for somebody who has carned the attention of the construction of the control of the present administration is for somebody who has carned the attention of the control of the present administration is for somebody who has carned the attention of the control of the present administration of the control of the Peristan Boutwell acknowledged to the Missouri delegation that MacDoonto was needed in the Treasury when the Puritan Boutwell acknowledged to the Missouri delegation that MacDoonto with the softently the shirtless gamelar and bladdless that they said he was, but that, neverticeless, he would have to appoint him. Some sure presents needed new to stive the vast amount of atmiss and unorganized reproduction there is in the air, something on which to solicity and make itself reli. None of the man whom Gen. Great has by accident or deslar put in high pieces may yet displayed so much fittees to be the called ment of his floating protest against ovil as Mr. Aristow haz.—[The Nation.

A man who could name a child in honor of the assessin of Mr. Lancelt, and then cony his act over the grave of its entit for the purpose of relating a contempathle little elerishing, is unworthy of intrine consideration. We minde to this matter simply to request temporate title electronic, is unworthy of further consideration. We allote to this moster shaply to request the members of Congress to watch closely the men from the South who are seeking either at Washington. Our best map stay of hos and pursue their careers of heat was potently and ploddingly. It is only the vagalient class, for the most part—those who have not the industry or fixedness of purpose to mark out and follow a due of legitimate bridges—who have not the lobbies of legitimate bridges—who have not the bobbies of legitimate bridges—who have not the lobbies of legitimate bridges—who have not the bobbies of legitimate the most of trumpets. These men very generally represent the most contemptible of Seu hern sentiments. Shallow, van houstful, impetuous, uncharitable, indiscret, vulgar, and percenary, they succeed, by desuncting imperuntly of by traitorous threate of vengeance. In securing positions which should rother seek the modest and mentorious. We would blush to think that these birds of prey are to be taken as just representatives of any numerous class of the South.—[Mobile Register.